

3. The U.S. Farm Sector

■ Farm Labor

Labor use on U.S. farms has changed dramatically over the last several decades. Average annual farm employment dropped from 9.9 million in 1950 to 2.8 million in 1994. This decrease resulted largely from the trend toward fewer and larger farms, increased farm mechanization and other technological innovations, and higher off-farm wages. However, farm employment appears to have stabilized in recent years, as increases in mechanization and labor-saving technology have leveled off and the downward trend in farm numbers has slowed.

Family workers, including farm operators and unpaid workers, accounted for 70 percent of farm labor in 1994, while hired workers accounted for 30 percent. A recent change in farm labor use patterns has been the increased use of service workers, including crew leaders and custom crews, who accounted for 9 percent of all workers on farms in 1994, compared with less than 2 percent in 1980.

The average wage rate for hired farm workers in the United States in 1994 was \$6.39 per hour. Wages varied by type of worker: livestock workers averaged \$5.76, field workers averaged \$6.02, and supervisors averaged \$9.95 in 1994.

A significant portion of total farm production expenses is spent on labor. The 1992 Census of Agriculture reported that expenditures for hired and contract labor on U.S. farms were \$15.3 billion in 1992, or almost 12 percent of total farm production expenses. About 36 percent of all farms had hired labor expenses and 12 percent had contract labor expenses.

The importance of labor varied significantly by farm type and size of farm. The proportion of total farm production expenses attributed to hired and contract labor expenses was greatest on horticultural specialty farms (45 percent), fruit and tree nut farms (40 percent), and vegetable and melon farms (37 percent). These types of farms are the least mechanized, and many of the commodities they produce are still harvested by hand. At the other extreme, labor expenses comprised less than 5 percent of all production expenses on beef cattle, hog, sheep, poultry, and cash grain farms.

Larger farms are more likely to have labor needs in excess of that provided by the farm family. Farms of 260 or more acres, which accounted for only 32 percent of all farms, had 70 percent of all labor expenses in 1992. In terms of sales class, the 27 percent of all farms with \$50,000 or more in value of products sold accounted for 95 percent of all labor expenses.

■ Agricultural Credit

The availability and use of credit plays a significant role in the sustained profitability of farm enterprises. In this regard, a symbiotic relationship exists between agricultural producers and their lenders; the health of one depends on the condition of the other. As farmers enjoyed relative prosperity in 1993, the major institutional lenders serving agriculture experienced continuing improvement in their financial condition, and further gains were seen in 1994. Commercial banks, the Farm Credit System (FCS), and Life Insurance Companies continue to report declining loan delinquencies, foreclosures, net loan charge-offs, and restructurings. Total farm business debt at the end of 1993 was \$141.9 billion, up slightly from 1992.

Lenders generally reported that agricultural credit demand was up only slightly in 1993, while credit availability remained adequate. Farmers affected by the Midwest flood and Southeast drought may have experienced loan repayment problems, as lenders in those areas reported an increase in loan renewals and extensions. Generally, lenders are actively seeking new borrowers, but their perception of a tighter regulatory environment appears to be leading them to exercise greater caution in granting loan approval. Lenders report adequate funds for all creditworthy borrowers, but they are applying stricter eligibility requirements in qualifying all loan applicants, including farmers. At the same time, farmers do not appear eager to use their improved incomes to leverage a new round of credit-financed expansion.

Loans made to agricultural producers are classified as real estate and nonreal estate loans in the farm sector accounts. Real estate loans generally have terms of from 10 to 40 years, and are ordinarily used to purchase farmland or to make major capital improvements to farm property. Much of the growth of commercial bank real estate loans during the 1980's was due to the use of farm real estate as security for refinancing of production and intermediate-term loans. Farm business real estate debt was \$76 billion at the end of 1993, up \$1 billion from 1992. Nonreal estate loans are typically made for loan terms of less than 10 years, with the term depending on the purpose of the loan: seasonal operating loans are made for less than 1 year, while loans to purchase machinery and equipment or livestock may run for 7 years or more. Farm business nonreal estate debt was \$65.9 billion at the end of 1993, up over 3 percent from 1992.

At the end of 1993, the FCS held \$24.9 billion in farm business real estate mortgage debt, and \$10.5 billion in nonreal estate loans. In total, the FCS held about 25 percent of all farm business debt. The financial health of the FCS continued to improve in 1993, as the FCS reported systemwide net income of \$1.2 billion on total net interest income of almost \$2 billion. Furthermore, in recent years the System's overall loan portfolio has improved as the average cost of funds continued to decline. The spread between interest earned on loans outstanding and interest paid on bonds issued increased from 1.24 percent in 1990 to 2.62 percent in 1993. This translated into a more competitive loan pricing environment for the FCS as a whole.

Commercial banks held more than 38 percent of all farm business debt by the end of 1993, accounting for \$19.6 billion in real estate loans (26 percent of total) and \$34.9 billion in nonreal estate debt (53 percent). Life insurance companies maintained their presence in the agricultural credit market, as their total farm business debt

rose slightly to \$9 billion, giving them an 11-percent share of the farm business mortgage market. The “Individuals and others” classification is composed primarily of sellers financing the sale of farmland in real estate lending, and input suppliers and relatively minor lending agencies in the nonreal estate debt category. These accounted for \$16.7 billion in real estate loans and \$14.2 billion in nonreal estate debt at the end of 1993.

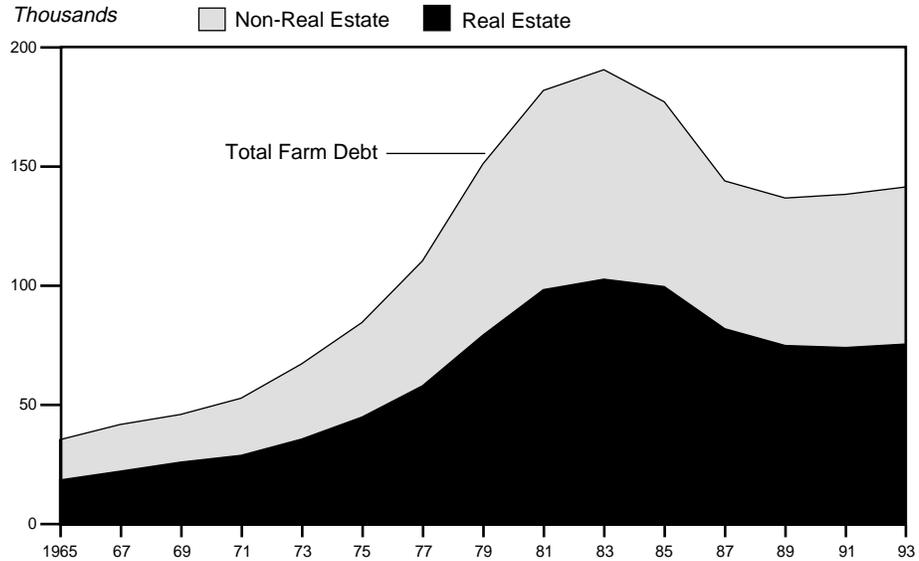
Table 3-1.

Farm business debt, selected years											
<i>Farm debt outstanding, December 31</i>											
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1983	1986	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Real estate debt:	<i>\$ Billion</i>										
Farm Credit System	0.8	2.2	6.4	33.2	44.3	35.6	26.7	25.7	25.2	25.3	24.9
Life insurance companies	1.1	2.7	5.1	12.0	11.7	10.4	9.0	9.6	9.5	8.7	9.0
Banks	0.8	1.4	3.3	7.8	8.3	11.9	15.6	16.2	17.3	18.7	19.6
Farmers Home Administration	0.2	0.6	2.2	7.4	8.6	9.7	8.1	7.6	7.0	6.4	5.8
Individuals and others	2.1	4.5	10.5	29.3	30.3	22.8	15.9	15.0	15.5	16.0	16.7
Total	5.2	11.3	27.5	89.7	103.2	90.4	75.4	74.1	74.5	75.0	76.0
Non-real-estate debt:											
Banks	2.4	4.7	10.5	30.0	37.1	29.7	29.2	31.3	32.9	32.9	34.9
Farm Credit System	0.5	1.5	5.3	19.8	19.4	10.3	9.5	9.8	10.2	10.3	10.5
Farmers Home Administration	0.3	0.4	0.7	10.0	12.9	14.4	10.8	9.4	8.2	7.1	6.3
Individuals and others	2.5	4.5	4.8	17.4	18.6	12.1	12.2	12.7	13.0	13.2	14.2
Total	5.7	11.1	21.3	77.1	87.9	66.6	61.9	63.2	64.3	63.6	65.9
Total	10.9	22.4	48.8	166.8	191.1	157.0	137.2	137.4	138.8	138.6	141.9

Source: Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: National Financial Summary, 1993, ECIFS 13-1, December 1994, USDA, ERS.

Figure 3-1.

Farm Business Debt¹

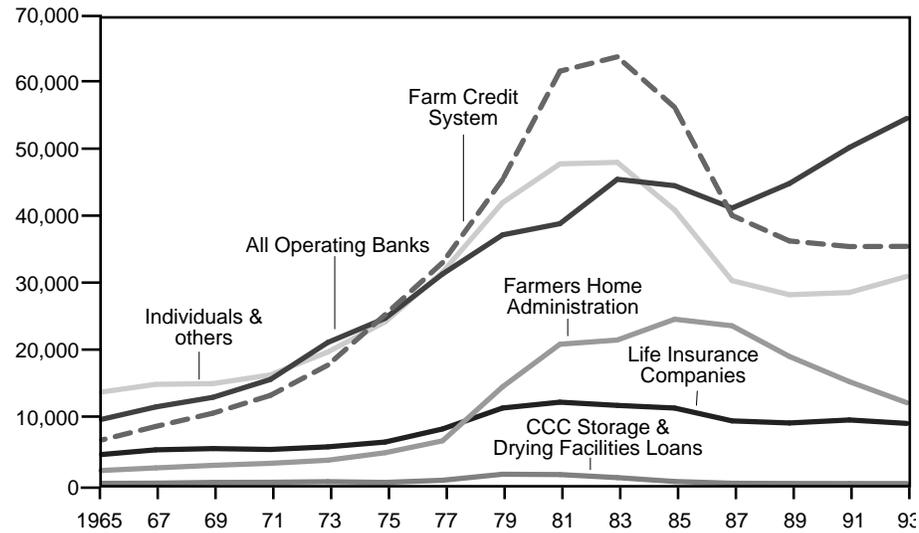


¹Debt secured by farms assets and for operating purposes.

Source: Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: National Financial Summary, 1993, ECIFS 13-1, December 1994, USDA, ERS.

Figure 3-2.

Farm business debt by lender



Individuals and others include Commodity Credit Corporation real estate loans.

Source: Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: National Financial Summary, 1993, ECIFS 13-1, Dec. 1994, USDA, ERS.

■ The Balance Sheet

Farm business asset values totaled \$888 billion on December 31, 1993, an increase of 3 percent over the preceding year. Farm business debt rose 2.3 percent during 1993, totaling \$141.9 billion at year's end. A 3-percent increase in equity resulted from the value of assets rising more rapidly than debt. Average equity per farm on December 31, 1993, was \$360,000.

The debt-to-asset ratio (expressed as a percentage) decreased from 16.1 to 16.0 during 1993. The ratio was substantially below the peak of 23 percent that it reached in 1985.

Real estate assets accounted for 74 percent of the total value of farm business assets at the end of 1993. Real estate assets increased 3.6 percent during the year. The average farm real estate value per farm was \$317,800 on December 31, 1993.

Nonreal estate assets increased 1.7 percent during 1993. Increases in value occurred for livestock and poultry, purchased inputs, and financial assets. The value of machinery and equipment remained constant in 1993, while the value of crops held in inventory declined.

Farm business real estate debt increased slightly in 1993, standing at \$76 billion at the end of the year. Nonreal estate debt rose over 3 percent to \$65 billion. On December 31, commercial banks held 38 percent of farm business debt, and the Farm Credit System held 25 percent.

Table 3-2.

Farm business assets, debt, and equity¹

<i>Item</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1993</i>
			<i>Billion dollars</i>		
Assets	174.2	278.7	983.2	848.3	888.0
Real estate	123.3	202.4	782.8	628.2	656.3
Nonreal estate ²	50.9	76.3	200.4	200.1	231.7
Debt	22.4	48.8	166.8	137.4	141.9
Real estate ³	11.3	27.5	89.8	74.1	76.0
Nonreal estate ⁴	11.1	21.2	77.1	63.2	65.9
Equity (assets minus debt)	151.7	229.9	816.4	710.9	746.1

¹As of December 31. ²Crop inventory value is value of non-CCC crops held on farms plus value above loan rate for crops held under CCC. ³Includes CCC storage and drying facilities loans. ⁴Excludes value of CCC crop loans.

Source: Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: National Financial Summary, 1993, ECIFS 13-1, December 1994, USDA, ERS.

■ Net Farm Income

Net cash farm income rose 2.0 percent in 1993 to 58.5 billion. Gross cash farm income was up \$9.1 billion, but was offset by the \$7.9 billion rise in cash expenses. Adverse weather in 1993 called for the Secretary of Agriculture to designate over 800 disaster counties in the Midwest, largely because of flooding, and 500 counties in the Southeast, largely because of drought. Although many farmers directly affected by the flood and drought disasters had much lower net cash incomes, those outside the affected regions benefitted from higher prices and higher incomes. As a result, U.S. net cash farm income for 1993 showed a modest improvement over the record set in 1992. Despite the disasters, the relative stability in crop receipts came about because farmers offset lower production with sales from inventories.

Net cash income measures the farm sector's cash income generated from farming businesses during a calendar year. Farm businesses use the net cash income from farming to purchase farm assets, reduce farm debt, and meet living expenses. Net cash income is the sum of farm marketings, Government payments, and farm-related income minus cash expenses. Cash expenses include purchased feed, seed, livestock, fertilizer, lime, pesticides, fuel, oil, electricity, repair and maintenance, and other miscellaneous expenses. Cash expenses for interest, property taxes, labor, and net rent to nonoperator landlords are also included.

Net farm income fell 13.3 percent in 1993 to \$43.4 billion. Gross farm income was essentially unchanged at \$201.4 billion, but production expenses rose 5.3 percent (\$7.9 billion). Cash receipts from farm marketings were up \$3.8 billion, with a \$4.2 billion increase in livestock receipts only partially offset by a \$400 million drop in crop receipts. In the aggregate, crop producers experienced a reduction in output in 1993, which is reflected in both lower current year sales and the large drawdown in inventories. Average per acre yields on the acres harvested in 1993 dropped considerably in most areas, especially in hard-hit flood and drought States. The national average corn yield of 100.7 bushels per acre represents a decline of over 23 percent from the 1992 record.

Net farm income measures the net value of agricultural commodities and services produced by the farm sector during a calendar year. It includes the income and expenses associated with the farmers' onfarm dwellings. The farm sector consists of sole proprietorships, multifamily farms, partnerships, contractors, and vertically integrated corporations that are involved in farming. Gross farm income is computed by summing the gross cash income from farming, noncash income, and the value of inventory adjustment. Total production expenses are the sum of the intermediate production expenses, interest, labor, net rent to nonoperator landlords, capital consumption, and property taxes. Net farm income is the residual.

Table 3-3.

Net cash income and net farm income, 1992-93

Items	Current dollars		1987 dollars ¹	
	1992	1993	1992	1993
	<i>Million dollars</i>			
Gross farm income	200,213	201,432	165,602	163,102
Gross cash income	188,160	197,216	155,633	159,689
Farm marketings	171,203	175,052	141,607	141,743
Crops	84,853	84,497	70,184	68,419
Livestock and products	86,350	90,555	71,422	73,324
Government payments	9,169	13,402	7,584	10,852
Farm-related income	7,789	8,762	6,443	7,095
Noncash income	7,759	7,861	6,417	6,365
Value of home consumption	594	522	492	422
Gross rental value of dwellings	7,164	7,339	5,926	5,943
Operator and other dwellings ²	6,674	6,904	5,520	5,591
Hired laborer dwellings	490	435	406	352
Value of inventory adjustment	4,294	(3,645)	3,551	(2,951)
Total production expenses	150,139	158,030	124,184	127,959
Intermediate product expenses	91,306	97,956	75,522	79,317
Farm origin	38,913	41,545	32,186	33,640
Feed purchased	20,132	21,433	16,652	17,355
Livestock and poultry purchased	13,868	14,949	11,471	12,105
Seed purchased	4,913	5,162	4,063	4,180
Manufactured inputs	22,712	23,157	18,786	18,750
Fertilizer and lime	8,333	8,398	6,892	6,800
Pesticides	6,469	6,719	5,351	5,440
Fuel and oil	5,300	5,364	4,383	4,343
Electricity	2,611	2,677	2,159	2,167
Other	29,682	33,255	24,551	26,927
Repair and maintenance	8,469	9,154	7,005	7,412
Other miscellaneous	21,213	24,100	17,546	19,514
Interest	11,167	10,836	9,237	8,774
Real estate	5,772	5,501	4,774	4,455
Nonreal estate	5,395	5,334	4,462	4,319
Contract and hired labor expenses	14,008	15,005	11,587	12,150
Net rent to nonoperator landlords ³	9,507	9,551	7,864	7,734
Capital consumption	18,317	18,422	15,150	14,916
Property taxes	5,834	6,260	4,825	5,068
NET FARM INCOME⁴	50,074	43,402	41,417	35,143
Gross cash income	188,160	197,216	155,633	159,689
Cash expenses	130,772	138,697	108,165	112,306
Cash expenses, excluding net rent	119,891	127,773	99,166	103,460
Intermediate product expenses	90,535	97,298	74,884	78,784
Interest	10,616	10,304	8,781	8,343
Cash labor expenses	13,519	14,572	11,182	11,799
Property taxes	5,221	5,600	4,318	4,534
Net rent to nonoperator landlords ⁵	10,880	10,924	8,999	8,846
NET CASH INCOME	57,389	58,519	47,468	47,383

na=not appropriate. ¹Gross domestic product implicit price deflators are used to deflate the accounts to real dollars. ²Value added to gross income. Net value added to net farm income equals the difference between net farm income and returns to operators. ³Includes landlord capital consumption. ⁴Statistics in and above the Net Farm Income line represent the farm sector, defined as including farm operators' dwellings located on farms. Statistics below the Net Farm Income line represent only the farm businesses to the exclusion of the operators' dwellings. ⁵Excludes landlord capital consumption.

Source: Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: National Financial Summary, 1993, ECIFS 13-1, December 1994, USDA, ERS.

■ Farm Household Income

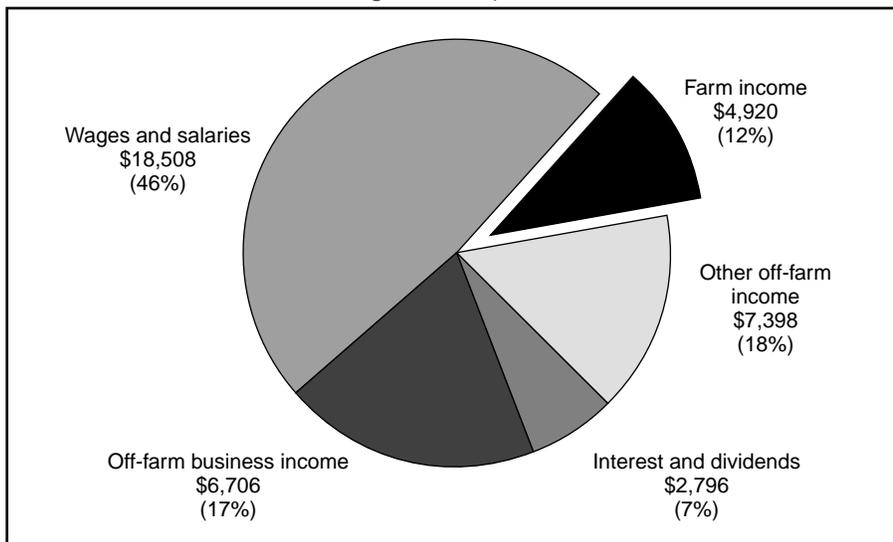
Senior farm operators have been surveyed by the annual Farm Costs and Returns Survey about the finances and production of their farms since 1985. Beginning in 1988 USDA has collected additional information about the operator's household. In 1993, the most recent year for which the survey data are currently available, over 98 percent of farms were covered in the household definition. Included are those run by individuals, legal partnerships, and family corporations. Nonfamily corporations, cooperatives, and institutional farms are not included in the household definition.

Like many other U.S. households, farm households receive income from a variety of sources, one of which is farming. The 1993 average household income for farm operator households was \$40,329, which is on a par with the average U.S. household. Farm operator households accounted for 2.1 percent of all U.S. households in 1993 and their average income was 97 percent of the national average. About 88 percent of the average farm operator's household income came from off-farm sources and many operators spent the majority of their work effort in occupations other than farming. Off-farm income includes earned income such as wages and salaries from an off-farm job; net income from an off-farm business; unearned income such as interest and dividends; and royalties, annuities, Social Security, Medicare, and other off-farm sources.

For the majority of farm operator households, off-farm income is critical. Most U.S. farms are small (less than \$50,000 in gross sales) and are run by households which depend mainly on off-farm sources of income. Similarly, persons with off-farm self-employment income are not always completely dependent on their self-employment income either. The larger the farm, the more likely the operator is to

Figure 3-3.

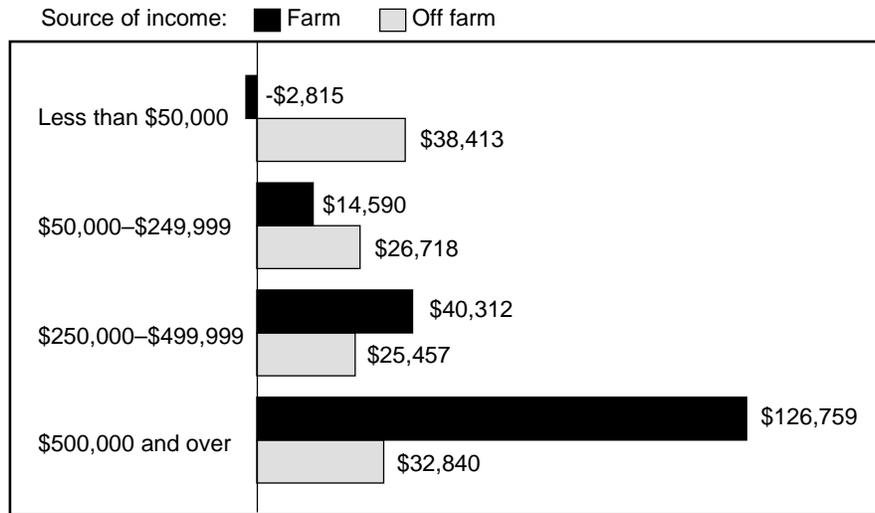
Sources of income for average farm operator household, 1993



Source: Farm Costs and Returns Survey, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Figure 3-4.

Average farm and off-farm income for farm operator households, by size of farm, 1993



¹Based on gross value of farm sales, which includes both the operation's and landlord's value of agricultural production and Government payments.

Source: Farm Costs and Returns Survey, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.

have a major occupation of farming, and the more likely the household will more fully depend on farm income. In 1993, slightly more than a quarter of farm households operated commercial-size farms with sales over \$50,000. These farms provide most of the U.S. farm production. But even in households with the largest farms (sales over \$500,000), off-farm income accounts for approximately one-fifth of household income.

Average household income and dependence on off-farm income also vary among different types of farm households. For example, about 7 percent reported negative household income for 1993. On average, these households lost \$37,739 from farming during the year. About 25 percent had household income of \$50,000 or over, with farm income averaging \$28,879. Among occupational categories, households of operators who reported occupations other than farming or retired had the highest average household income, solely derived from off-farm sources. Data on operator's age show that, on average, households associated with the oldest and youngest operators had the lowest average household income. And data on operator's level of education show significant increases in average income with each higher level of education.

Table 3-4.

Farm operator households and household income, by selected characteristics, 1993

<i>Item</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Share from</i>
	<i>of households</i>	<i>household income¹</i>	<i>off-farm sources²</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>
All operator households	2,035,692	40,329	88
Household income class:			
Negative	151,720	-28,526	nc
0-\$9,999	231,650	5,749	159
\$10,000-\$24,999	533,491	17,804	105
\$25,000-\$49,999	617,718	36,225	89
\$50,000 and over	501,113	106,199	73
Operator's major occupation:			
Farm or ranch work	919,044	36,341	61
Other	769,237	51,322	107
Retired	347,410	26,535	101
Operator's age class:			
Less than 35 years	180,401	33,115	77
35-44 years	394,137	42,096	81
45-54 years	471,458	52,215	90
55-64 years	433,343	45,623	87
65 years or older	556,352	27,219	96
Operator's level of education:			
Less than high school	472,721	24,643	92
High school	840,573	36,910	86
Some college	412,779	47,949	86
College	309,618	63,398	90

¹The household income of farm operator households includes the net cash farm income that accrues to the farm operation, less depreciation, as well as wages paid to household members for work on the farm and net income from another farm business, plus all sources of off-farm income accruing to the household. In cases where the net income from the farm was shared by two or more households, the net cash income was allocated to the senior operator's household based on the share that the operator reported receiving. ²Income from off-farm sources can be more than 100 percent of total household income if farm income is negative. nc = not computed.

■ Net Farm Income by State

The ranking of States by the aggregate value of net farm income reflects the size of the State, the proportion of its land that can be cultivated, and the fertility of the land and climate within the State, as well as the State's comparative advantage in producing and marketing high valued commodities. Because these factors do not readily change, the ranking of States remains relatively stable over a period of years.

California led the Nation in 1993 with a net farm income of \$5.2 billion, followed by Texas with \$4.1 billion, North Carolina with \$2.5 billion, Florida with 2.2 billion, and Nebraska with \$2.1 billion.

California, at \$19.9 billion in cash receipts, led the Nation in the value of cash receipts from all commodities. California's diversity in agricultural production is reflected by the State's top five commodities from agricultural sales: dairy products, greenhouse and nursery products, grapes, cattle and calves, and lettuce, which together accounted for 46 percent of the State's total cash receipts. California was also the top producing State in the Nation for agricultural sales from five commodities: greenhouse and nursery products, hay, grapes, tomatoes, and lettuce. California also had the highest production expenses, \$16.3 billion.

The second leading State in net farm income, Texas, ranked second in cash receipts from all commodities, with \$12.6 billion in sales. Texas was first in livestock receipts (\$8.3 billion) and fourth in crop receipts (\$4.3 billion) for the Nation. Texas is a more specialized State: 50 percent of its agricultural sales in 1993 came from the State's top commodity, cattle and calves. Texas led the Nation in sales of cattle and calves, cotton, and sorghum grain. Texas ranked second in production expenses, \$11.6 billion.

The third-ranking State in net farm income, North Carolina ranked eighth in gross farm income but ranked twelfth in production expenses in the Nation. North Carolina's top commodities include tobacco, broilers, and hogs, which accounted for 54 percent of the State's sales from agricultural commodities in 1993. North Carolina also led the Nation in sales from tobacco and turkeys.

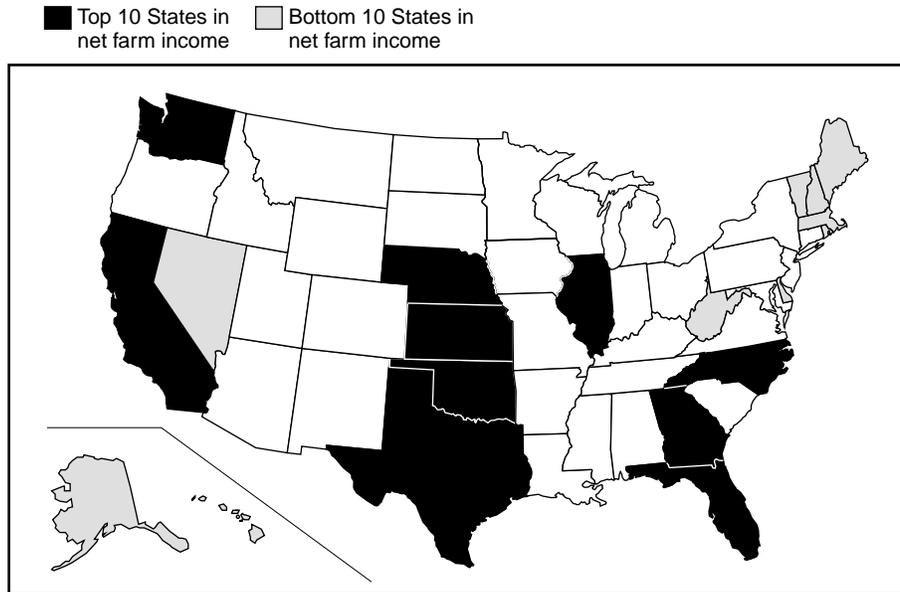
Florida ranked fourth in net farm income, ninth in gross farm income, and thirteenth in production expenses. Florida's top four commodities—greenhouse and nurseries, oranges, tomatoes, and cane for sugar—comprised 51 percent of the State's sales from agricultural production in 1993. Florida led the Nation in sales from oranges and cane for sugar.

Nebraska was the fifth leading State in net farm income. Nebraska ranked fourth in gross farm income and fifth in production expenses. The State also ranked fourth in cash receipts with \$8.9 billion, second in livestock sales (\$5.8 billion), and seventh in crop sales (\$3.1 billion). The State's leading commodities, cattle and calves, corn, and hogs, accounted for 83 percent of the State's cash receipts from agricultural products in 1993, with cattle and calves contributing 53 percent.

Even though Arkansas ranked 16th in net farm income and 14th in cash receipts from the sales of all agricultural commodities, the State led the Nation in sales from broilers and chicken eggs in 1993.

Figure 3-5.

Net farm income, 1993



Source: Agriculture Income and Finance Situation and Outlook Report AIS-54, September 1994, USDA, ERS

■ State Rankings by Cash Receipts

A ranking by cash receipts of leading commodities within States can convey a significant amount of information about the product mix within a State. Similarly, a ranking of States by cash receipts from sales of a specific commodity or commodity group can convey information about the relative importance of the commodity to individual States and geographic regions. Such rankings are an aid in analyzing the effects of weather, changes in farm programs, or economic conditions affecting the prices of commodities.

Table 3-5.

States ranked by cash receipts, 1993¹

State	Total					Livestock and products					State's top ranking commodities by value of cash receipts						
	Rank	Cash receipts	Rank	Cash receipts	Rank	Crops					Rank	Cash receipts	Rank	Cash receipts	Rank	Cash receipts	
						Rank	Cash receipts	Rank	Cash receipts	Rank							Cash receipts
Alabama	24	2,910	16	2,184	32	726	Broilers	Cattle/calves	Eggs	Grnhs/nurs	Cotton	3	Grnhs/nurs	4	Grnhs/nurs	5	Cotton
Alaska	50	27	50	6	50	21	Grnhs/nurs	Dairy prods	Potatoes	Hay	Cattle/calves	3	Hay	4	Grnhs/nurs	5	Grnhs/nurs
Arizona	31	1,922	31	885	27	1,037	Cattle/calves	Cotton	Dairy prods	Hay	Eggs	3	Hay	4	Grnhs/nurs	5	Eggs
Arkansas	14	4,382	9	2,902	20	1,480	Broilers	Soybeans	Cotton	Cattle/calves	Eggs	3	Cattle/calves	4	Cotton	5	Cotton
California	1	19,850	4	5,246	1	14,604	Dairy prods	Grnhs/nurs	Grapes	Cattle/calves	Hay	3	Cattle/calves	4	Cotton	5	Cotton
Colorado	16	4,038	10	2,879	21	1,204	Cattle/calves	Wheat	Corn	Dairy prods	Hay	3	Dairy prods	4	Hay	5	Hay
Connecticut	41	521	43	258	40	263	Grnhs/nurs	Eggs	Dairy prods	Aquaculture	Tobacco	3	Aquaculture	4	Tobacco	5	Tobacco
Delaware	40	622	39	463	44	159	Broilers	Soybeans	Corn	Grnhs/nurs	Dairy prods	3	Grnhs/nurs	4	Dairy prods	5	Dairy prods
Florida	8	5,750	26	1,202	3	4,548	Grnhs/nurs	Oranges	Tomatoes	Cane/sugar	Dairy prods	3	Cane/sugar	4	Dairy prods	5	Dairy prods
Georgia	15	4,211	13	2,572	19	1,639	Broilers	Peanuts	Cattle/calves	Eggs	Dairy prods	3	Eggs	4	Dairy prods	5	Dairy prods
Hawaii	43	491	47	85	38	406	Cane/sugar	Pineapples	Grnhs/nurs	Macad.nuts	Dairy prods	3	Macad.nuts	4	Dairy prods	5	Dairy prods
Idaho	25	2,847	27	1,167	17	1,680	Cattle/calves	Potatoes	Dairy prods	Wheat	Sugarbeets	3	Wheat	4	Sugarbeets	5	Sugarbeets
Illinois	5	8,082	15	2,248	2	5,835	Corn	Soybeans	Hogs	Cattle/calves	Dairy prods	3	Cattle/calves	4	Dairy prods	5	Dairy prods
Indiana	11	5,118	18	1,932	6	3,186	Corn	Soybeans	Hogs	Cattle/calves	Dairy prods	3	Cattle/calves	4	Dairy prods	5	Dairy prods
Iowa	3	10,001	3	5,829	5	4,173	Hogs	Corn	Cattle/calves	Soybeans	Dairy prods	3	Soybeans	4	Dairy prods	5	Sorghum grain
Kansas	6	7,363	5	4,870	11	2,493	Cattle/calves	Wheat	Corn	Soybeans	Sorghum grain	3	Soybeans	4	Sorghum grain	5	Sorghum grain
Kentucky	20	3,376	20	1,720	18	1,656	Tobacco	Cattle/calves	Horses/mules	Corn	Corn	3	Corn	4	Corn	5	Corn
Louisiana	33	1,757	35	688	26	1,069	Cotton	Cane/sugar	Cattle/calves	Horses/mules	Corn	3	Cattle/calves	4	Corn	5	Corn
Maine	45	472	42	274	41	198	Eggs	Potatoes	Dairy prods	Aquaculture	Cattle/calves	3	Aquaculture	4	Cattle/calves	5	Cattle/calves
Maryland	35	1,365	32	806	35	560	Broilers	Grnhs/nurs	Dairy prods	Eggs	Christ. trees	3	Eggs	4	Christ. trees	5	Christ. trees
Massachusetts	42	497	46	122	39	375	Grnhs/nurs	Cranberries	Dairy prods	Eggs	Cattle/calves	3	Eggs	4	Cattle/calves	5	Cattle/calves
Michigan	21	3,367	25	1,376	14	1,991	Dairy prods	Corn	Grnhs/nurs	Soybeans	Cattle/calves	3	Soybeans	4	Cattle/calves	5	Cattle/calves
Minnesota	7	6,574	7	3,774	9	2,800	Dairy prods	Cattle/calves	Hogs	Corn	Soybean	3	Corn	4	Soybean	5	Soybean
Mississippi	27	2,605	22	1,577	28	1,028	Broilers	Cotton	Soybeans	Aquaculture	Cattle/calves	3	Aquaculture	4	Cattle/calves	5	Cattle/calves
Missouri	17	4,053	14	2,270	15	1,783	Cattle/calves	Soybeans	Hogs	Soybeans	Cattle/calves	3	Soybeans	4	Cattle/calves	5	Cattle/calves
Montana	32	1,781	30	938	31	843	Cattle/calves	Wheat	Barley	Hay	Sugarbeets	3	Hay	4	Sugarbeets	5	Sugarbeets
Nebraska	4	8,909	2	5,842	7	3,067	Cattle/calves	Corn	Hogs	Soybeans	Wheat	3	Soybeans	4	Wheat	5	Wheat

Table 3-5 continued.

States ranked by cash receipts, 1993¹

State	Total					Livestock and products					Crops					State's top ranking commodities by value of cash receipts																
	Rank	Cash receipts	Rank	Cash receipts	Rank	Rank	Cash receipts	Rank	Cash receipts	Rank	Rank	Cash receipts	Rank	Cash receipts	Rank	Rank	Cash receipts	Rank	Cash receipts	Rank	Rank	Cash receipts										
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5		
Nevada	47	289	45	187	45	102	45	102	45	102	Cattle/calves	Hay	Dairy prods	Potatoes	Grnhs/nurs	Cattle/calves	New Hampshire	48	163	48	65	46	99	46	99	46	99	46	99	46	99	Cattle/calves
New Jersey	39	706	44	199	36	508	36	508	36	508	Grnhs/nurs	Grnhs/nurs	Apples	Blueberries	Soybean	Cattle/calves	New Jersey	39	706	44	199	36	508	36	508	36	508	36	508	36	508	Grnhs/nurs
New Mexico	34	1,621	28	1,135	37	486	37	486	37	486	Cattle/calves	Dairy prods	Eggs	Grnhs/nurs	Peppers, chil	Cattle/calves	New Mexico	34	1,621	28	1,135	37	486	37	486	37	486	37	486	37	486	Peppers, chil
New York	26	2,817	19	1,888	30	930	30	930	30	930	Dairy prods	Grnhs/nurs	Hay	Apples	Corn	Cattle/calves	New York	26	2,817	19	1,888	30	930	30	930	30	930	30	930	30	930	Corn
North Carolina	9	5,457	8	3,201	12	2,256	12	2,256	12	2,256	Tobacco	Broilers	Hogs	Turkeys	Grnhs/nurs	Cattle/calves	North Carolina	9	5,457	8	3,201	12	2,256	12	2,256	12	2,256	12	2,256	12	2,256	Grnhs/nurs
North Dakota	23	2,933	34	706	13	2,267	13	2,267	13	2,267	Wheat	Cattle/calves	Barley	Sugar beets	Dairy prods	Cattle/calves	North Dakota	23	2,933	34	706	13	2,267	13	2,267	13	2,267	13	2,267	13	2,267	Dairy prods
Ohio	13	4,593	21	1,673	10	2,720	10	2,720	10	2,720	Soybeans	Corn	Dairy prods	Grnhs/nurs	Cattle/calves	Cattle/calves	Ohio	13	4,593	21	1,673	10	2,720	10	2,720	10	2,720	10	2,720	10	2,720	Cattle/calves
Oklahoma	18	3,869	11	2,762	23	1,108	23	1,108	23	1,108	Cattle/calves	Wheat	Grnhs/nurs	Broilers	Dairy prods	Cattle/calves	Oklahoma	18	3,869	11	2,762	23	1,108	23	1,108	23	1,108	23	1,108	23	1,108	Dairy prods
Oregon	28	2,476	33	739	16	1,737	16	1,737	16	1,737	Cattle/calves	Grnhs/nurs	Dairy prods	Wheat	Onions	Cattle/calves	Oregon	28	2,476	33	739	16	1,737	16	1,737	16	1,737	16	1,737	16	1,737	Onions
Pennsylvania	19	3,712	12	2,622	24	1,091	24	1,091	24	1,091	Dairy prods	Cattle/calves	Grnhs/nurs	Mushrooms	Eggs	Cattle/calves	Pennsylvania	19	3,712	12	2,622	24	1,091	24	1,091	24	1,091	24	1,091	24	1,091	Eggs
Rhode Island	49	79	49	12	49	67	49	67	49	67	Grnhs/nurs	Eggs	Dairy prods	Potatoes	Corn, sweet	Cattle/calves	Rhode Island	49	79	49	12	49	67	49	67	49	67	49	67	49	67	Corn, sweet
South Carolina	36	1,221	38	603	34	618	34	618	34	618	Tobacco	Broilers	Hogs	Grnhs/nurs	Turkeys	Cattle/calves	South Carolina	36	1,221	38	603	34	618	34	618	34	618	34	618	34	618	Turkeys
South Dakota	22	3,320	17	2,173	22	1,147	22	1,147	22	1,147	Cattle/calves	Wheat	Cattle/calves	Grnhs/nurs	Corn	Cattle/calves	South Dakota	22	3,320	17	2,173	22	1,147	22	1,147	22	1,147	22	1,147	22	1,147	Corn
Tennessee	30	2,039	29	1,012	29	1,027	29	1,027	29	1,027	Cattle/calves	Dairy prods	Tobacco	Soybean	Cotton	Cattle/calves	Tennessee	30	2,039	29	1,012	29	1,027	29	1,027	29	1,027	29	1,027	29	1,027	Cotton
Texas	2	12,617	1	8,342	4	4,275	4	4,275	4	4,275	Cattle/calves	Cotton	Dairy prods	Grnhs/nurs	Broilers	Cattle/calves	Texas	2	12,617	1	8,342	4	4,275	4	4,275	4	4,275	4	4,275	4	4,275	Broilers
Utah	38	804	37	626	42	177	42	177	42	177	Cattle/calves	Dairy prods	Hay	Christ. trees	Grnhs/nurs	Cattle/calves	Utah	38	804	37	626	42	177	42	177	42	177	42	177	42	177	Hay
Vermont	44	483	40	403	47	81	47	81	47	81	Dairy prods	Cattle/calves	Grnhs/nurs	Tobacco	Hay	Cattle/calves	Vermont	44	483	40	403	47	81	47	81	47	81	47	81	47	81	Tobacco
Virginia	29	2,068	24	1,385	33	683	33	683	33	683	Broilers	Cattle/calves	Dairy prods	Wheat	Potatoes	Cattle/calves	Virginia	29	2,068	24	1,385	33	683	33	683	33	683	33	683	33	683	Potatoes
Washington	12	4,574	23	1,561	8	3,013	8	3,013	8	3,013	Cattle/calves	Apples	Dairy prods	Wheat	Eggs	Cattle/calves	Washington	12	4,574	23	1,561	8	3,013	8	3,013	8	3,013	8	3,013	8	3,013	Eggs
West Virginia	46	405	41	328	48	77	48	77	48	77	Cattle/calves	Broilers	Dairy prods	Turkeys	Grnhs/nurs	Cattle/calves	West Virginia	46	405	41	328	48	77	48	77	48	77	48	77	48	77	Turkeys
Wisconsin	10	5,250	6	4,164	25	1,086	25	1,086	25	1,086	Dairy prods	Cattle/calves	Corn	Hogs	Grnhs/nurs	Cattle/calves	Wisconsin	10	5,250	6	4,164	25	1,086	25	1,086	25	1,086	25	1,086	25	1,086	Grnhs/nurs
Wyoming	37	817	36	657	43	160	43	160	43	160	Cattle/calves	Sugarbeets	Hay	Sheep/lambs	Wheat	Cattle/calves	Wyoming	37	817	36	657	43	160	43	160	43	160	43	160	43	160	Wheat
United States		175,052		90,555		84,497		84,497		84,497							United States		175,052		90,555		84,497		84,497		84,497		84,497		84,497	

¹ All cash receipts data are reported in million dollars.

Source: Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: State Financial Summary, 1993, ECIFS 13-1, December 1994, USDA, ERS.

Table 3-6.

Leading States for cash receipts, 1993¹

Commodities	Rank	Value Million dollars	Top 10 States by their value of cash receipts									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total		175,052	CA 19,850	TX 12,617	IA 10,001	NE 8,909	IL 8,082	KS 7,363	MN 6,574	FL 5,750	NC 5,457	WI 5,250
Livestock & poultry	1	90,555	TX 8,342	NE 5,842	IA 5,829	CA 5,246	KS 4,870	WI 4,164	MN 3,774	NC 3,201	AR 2,902	CO 2,879
Crops	2	84,497	CA 14,604	IL 5,835	FL 4,548	TX 4,275	IA 4,173	IN 3,186	NE 3,067	WA 3,013	MN 2,800	OH 2,720
Cattle and calves	1	39,986	TX 6,353	NE 4,707	KS 4,365	CO 2,421	IA 2,207	OK 2,125	CA 1,526	SD 1,503	MN 1,087	MO 864
Dairy products	2	19,316	WI 2,925	CA 2,663	NY 1,462	PA 1,411	MN 1,228	TX 781	MI 705	WA 635	OH 597	IA 506
Corn	3	14,012	IL 2,868	IA 2,232	NE 1,806	IN 1,542	MN 888	OH 808	TX 519	KS 493	MO 404	MI 388
Soybeans	4	11,622	IL 2,302	IA 1,737	IN 1,220	OH 899	MN 805	MO 796	AR 566	NE 546	KS 344	MI 318
Hogs	5	10,889	IA 2,821	IL 1,112	NC 922	MN 908	NE 847	IN 794	MO 527	SD 355	OH 346	KS 293
Broilers	6	10,407	AR 1,684	GA 1,501	AL 1,350	NC 1,004	MS 814	TX 609	MD 424	DE 410	VA 371	CA 353
Greenhouse and nursery	7	9,293	CA 1,903	FL 1,018	TX 701	OH 476	MI 376	OR 364	NC 337	PA 309	OK 275	NY 271

Table 3-6 continued.

Leading States for cash receipts, 1993¹

Commodities	Rank	Value Million dollars	Top 10 States by their value of cash receipts									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wheat	8	7,376	ND 1,347	KS 1,095	MT 545	WA 530	OK 449	SD 374	TX 330	ID 326	MN 325	CO 266
Cotton	9	5,015	TX 1,344	CA 1,126	MS 505	AR 381	LA 342	AZ 301	GA 221	TN 182	AL 156	NC 127
Eggs	10	3,771	AR 285	GA 277	CA 267	IN 246	PA 240	AL 218	OH 203	TX 203	NC 195	IA 125
Hay	11	3,244	CA 543	CO 161	ID 154	WA 153	KS 146	OR 118	MN 114	TX 114	NE 114	IA 109
Tobacco	12	2,949	NC 1,030	KY 919	TN 266	SC 186	VA 181	GA 157	OH 39	IN 33	FL 31	PA 24
Turkeys	13	2,504	NC 519	MN 285	CA 209	AR 205	MO 179	VA 157	IN 140	WI 88	IA 88	TX 83
Potatoes	14	2,320	ID 554	WA 433	CA 181	FL 128	WI 118	OR 114	CO 106	MI 94	ME 93	ND 92
Grapes	15	2,000	CA 1,822	WA 90	NY 27	AZ 18	MI 12	PA 11	OR 10	GA 3	AR 3	OH 2
Tomatoes	16	1,696	CA 796	FL 2	OH 50	SC 2	VA 35	GA 25	MI 24	NJ 2	TN 19	IN 18
Lettuce	17	1,474	CA 1,141	AZ 260	FL 26	CO 11	NJ 11	NM 7	OH 7	NY 4	WA 3	MI 2

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Table 3-6 continued.

Leading States for cash receipts, 1993¹

Commodities	Rank	Value Million dollars	Top 10 States by their value of cash receipts									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Apples	18	1,364	WA 688	CA 135	NY 108	MI 85	PA 47	VA 29	OH 27	OR 21	NC 20	ID 19
Oranges	19	1,337	FL 867	CA 461	AZ 8	TX 3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sorghum grain	20	1,205	TX 438	KS 311	NE 191	MD 81	IL 34	OK 30	AR 29	NM 21	LA 20	CO 13
Sugarbeets	21	1,083	MN 255	ID 187	ND 143	CA 132	MI 116	NE 59	WY 51	MT 51	CO 36	TX 28
Peanuts	22	1,004	GA 425	TX 156	AL 145	NC 91	FL 57	VA 52	OK 51	NM 19	SC 7	AZ 1
Almonds	23	911	CA 911	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cane for sugar	24	850	FL 439	LA 225	HI 151	TX 35	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Rice	25	828	AR 282	CA 251	LA 109	TX 90	MS 69	MO 27	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

n.a. = not applicable. ¹Additional information about ranking of states and commodities by cash receipts can be found on the ERS Autofax, Document Number 4001, (202) 219-1107.

²Cash receipts data excluded to avoid disclosure of confidential information about individual producers.

Source: Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: State Financial Summary, 1993, ECIFS 13-1, December 1994, USDA, ERS.

■ Government Payments by Program and State

Government payments were \$13.4 billion in 1993, up 46 percent (\$4.2 billion), and the highest since 1988. Government payments comprised 6.8 percent of gross cash farm income in 1993. Farmers in the Midwest experienced disastrous losses in crops, facilities, and even soil from flooding along the Mississippi and its tributaries. In the southeastern United States, producers suffered significant losses through drought conditions. Farms suffering losses from natural disasters qualified for benefits from various Government programs, which is a contributing factor to the rise in government payments in 1993. In addition, the exceptionally large feed grain harvest in 1992 depressed market prices received by farmers, boosting deficiency payments, a large portion of which were paid to farmers in 1993. Because crop year Government payments overlap calendar years, deficiency and disaster payments are revealed in different calendar years. Therefore, the full impact of these payments on the farm sector associated with 1993 conditions is not completely reflected in 1993 Government payments.

Government payments represent direct, nonrecoverable transfer payments to producers participating in various programs. The role of farm commodity programs and conservation policies instituted through direct Government payments is to support prices through restricting the supply of specific commodities (Acreage Reduction Program, etc.), to support farm incomes directly through cash transfers to farm operators (deficiency payments, etc.), to support farm income in times of adverse weather or natural catastrophes (disaster payments), and to maintain quality production and environmental controls through conservation reserve programs (Wetlands Reserve Program, etc).

The annual changes in the distribution of payments across States reflects changes in the overall farm sector and U.S. economic environment, crop yields, weather conditions, market prices, and any modifications in farm legislation.

Commodity program recipients vary in type and magnitude across States depending on the State's production specialty, environmental and conservational needs, and the number of acres operated.

Table 3-7.
Government payments, by program and State, 1993¹

State	Feed Grain	Wheat 1,000 dollars	Rice	Cotton	Wool Act	Conservation	Miscellaneous	Total
Alabama	6,327	4,572	0	47,707	105	30,614	47,915	137,240
Alaska	131	0	0	0	3	1,170	485	1,789
Arizona	2,988	5,263	0	82,204	1,897	1,662	19,864	113,878
Arkansas	12,045	34,321	257,938	79,016	340	17,709	303,298	704,667
California	15,093	30,023	127,013	138,427	8,915	14,144	188,531	522,146
Colorado	67,371	73,212	0	0	7,054	85,229	17,387	250,253
Connecticut	911	0	0	0	32	603	1,346	2,892
Delaware	3,585	406	0	0	9	509	1,735	6,244
Florida	3,566	781	288	5,104	7	22,573	78,361	110,680
Georgia	24,062	16,468	0	46,249	28	32,522	106,164	225,493
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	19	1,990	1,122	3,131
Idaho	22,521	72,937	0	0	4,455	43,081	16,322	159,316
Illinois	706,713	36,749	0	0	643	67,869	39,216	851,190
Indiana	315,829	16,445	0	0	289	38,455	7,935	378,953
Iowa	916,663	356	0	0	2,504	185,497	124,524	1,229,544
Kansas	245,269	328,468	0	57	1,694	157,789	50,686	783,963
Kentucky	54,479	8,635	8	0	169	30,937	2,469	96,697
Louisiana	7,457	5,448	103,360	105,898	36	14,094	131,064	367,357
Maine	844	1	0	0	88	4,608	14,126	19,667
Maryland	15,206	2,358	0	0	116	2,699	5,910	26,289
Massachusetts	311	0	0	0	52	602	2,678	3,643
Michigan	140,984	17,551	0	0	747	24,651	57,409	241,342
Minnesota	418,196	86,865	0	0	1,697	107,283	209,209	823,250
Mississippi	5,903	9,622	49,538	169,729	21	42,303	106,675	383,791
Missouri	136,742	43,226	19,995	26,296	1,276	114,810	113,019	455,364
Montana	45,115	148,179	0	0	10,538	110,096	24,080	338,008
Nebraska	601,962	71,262	0	0	1,448	83,600	48,001	806,273
Nevada	227	700	0	0	1,380	951	3,755	7,013

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Table 3-7 continued.

Government payments, by program and State, 1993¹

State	Feed Grain	Wheat	Rice	Cotton	Wool Act	Conservation	Miscellaneous	Total
New Hampshire	243	0	0	0	55	1,060	584	1,942
New Jersey	3,702	461	0	0	31	632	2,472	7,298
New Mexico	14,025	9,164	0	7,729	7,851	21,261	16,412	76,442
New York	39,089	4,013	0	0	440	8,381	20,363	72,286
North Carolina	39,889	7,982	0	24,192	94	10,537	49,754	132,448
North Dakota	107,244	284,749	0	0	2,724	110,839	58,975	564,531
Ohio	192,042	27,545	0	0	1,162	32,776	11,849	265,374
Oklahoma	15,823	167,738	215	28,448	2,617	54,751	54,357	323,949
Oregon	5,816	42,533	0	0	2,766	30,023	11,668	92,806
Pennsylvania	25,561	1,359	0	0	574	10,253	7,404	45,151
Rhode Island	3	0	0	0	4	132	1	140
South Carolina	17,547	9,309	0	19,774	2	14,760	41,120	102,512
South Dakota	165,187	83,370	0	0	8,515	75,221	100,131	432,424
Tennessee	22,535	9,100	111	51,160	86	28,158	49,474	160,624
Texas	200,584	117,058	91,212	392,947	77,941	185,131	355,957	1,420,830
Utah	3,710	5,668	0	0	7,522	11,122	8,592	36,614
Vermont	815	1	0	0	148	1,914	499	3,377
Virginia	17,594	4,794	0	681	699	7,130	15,448	46,346
Washington	23,249	112,249	0	0	814	57,851	13,045	207,208
West Virginia	2,381	124	0	0	371	2,220	1,163	6,259
Wisconsin	171,948	2,444	0	0	534	52,215	83,027	310,168
Wyoming	4,522	5,853	0	0	12,737	12,274	7,827	43,213
United States	4,844,009	1,909,362	649,678	1,225,618	173,249	1,966,691	2,633,408	13,402,015

¹Includes both cash payments and payment-in-kind (PIK). ²Includes amount paid under agriculture and conservation programs (Conservation Reserve, Agriculture Conservation, Emergency Conservation, and Great Plains Program). ³The programs included Rural Clean Water, Forestry Incentive, Water Bank, Dairy Indemnity, Extended Warehouse Storage, Extended Farm Storage, Colorado River Salinity, Livestock Emergency Assistance, Interest Penalty Payments, Disaster, Loan Deficiency, Market Gains, Naval Stores Conservation, Interest on CCC-6S, Option Pilot, Rice Marketing Expense, Arkansas Beaver Lake, Wetland Reserve Program-Cost Shares, 90 Day Rule, and Potato Diversion.

Source: Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: State Financial Summary, 1993, ECIFS 13-1, December 1994, USDA, ERS.

■ Federal Government Program Participation and Direct Payments

Only about one-third of the Nation's farms receive direct Government payments, but some types of farms are more likely to receive payments than others. More than half of farms specializing in crops were enrolled in Government programs in 1993, and they accounted for two-thirds of direct Government payments received by farmers that year. Cash grain farms, including corn and wheat farms, had the highest participation rates, with more than three-fourths of these farms receiving Government program payments.

About 25 percent of farms specializing in livestock received direct Government payments during 1993; dairy farms had the highest participation rate among livestock farms (46 percent). Many farmers growing program-eligible crops feed the grain to their livestock.

Direct Government payments were higher for crop farms, on average, than for livestock farms. The U.S. average direct payment to all participating farms was \$13,220, ranging from a low of \$4,538 for poultry farms to \$22,735 for wheat farms.

Table 3-8.

Number of farms, gross cash income, and direct commodity program participation, by farm type, 1993

Item	Number of farms	Distribution of direct Government payments	All Farms		Participating Farms	
			Average gross cash farm income	Average direct Government payment per farm	Percent participating	Average direct Government payment per participant
All farms	2,063,300	100.00	69,084	4,761	36.0	13,220
Farms that specialize in:						
Wheat	48,840	9.2	82,619	18,589	81.8	22,735
Corn	80,094	11.3	106,290	13,918	81.4	17,104
Other cash grains	111,583	18.1	110,901	15,947	78.0	20,413
Other field crops	407,556	29.2	55,333	7,032	55.1	12,773
Veg., fruits, nuts nursery, greenhouse	157,798	2.0	128,944	1,259	8.7	14,556
Beef, hogs	822,243	19.6	47,755	2,338	23.7	9,856
Poultry	27,559	0.3	126,949	1,025	22.6	4,538
Dairy	125,408	5.2	181,955	4,035	46.4	8,691
Other livestock	282,250	5.1	32,380	1,778	18.9	9,401

Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1993 Farm Costs and Returns Survey, all versions.

Table 3-9.

Number of farms and net cash income, by value of sales class, 1993

Item	Thousands						Less than \$20,000
	\$1,000,000 and over	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$40,000 to \$99,999	\$20,000 to \$39,999	
Number of farms	15	31	70	223	273	224	1,229
Total:				Million dollars			
Gross cash income	46,443	26,926	31,506	42,887	25,567	9,126	14,761
Cash receipts from marketings	44,826	24,614	27,706	36,224	21,262	7,833	12,587
Direct Government payment commodities	2,789	3,565	6,593	9,880	4,844	1,108	553
Price supported only commodities	1,645	1,234	1,561	2,427	1,724	581	3,455
Nonsupported commodities	40,392	19,815	19,553	23,918	14,695	6,144	8,579
Government payments	613	1,209	2,534	4,492	2,592	776	1,186
Farm-related income	1,004	1,103	1,265	2,171	1,713	518	988
Cash expenses	31,985	17,886	21,111	30,730	18,256	6,844	11,885
Net cash income	14,458	9,040	10,395	12,157	7,312	2,282	2,876
Percent of total:				Percent			
Number of farms	0.7	1.5	3.4	10.8	13.2	10.9	59.5
Gross cash income	23.5	13.7	16.0	21.7	13.0	4.6	7.5
Cash receipts from marketings	25.6	14.1	15.8	20.7	12.1	4.5	7.2
Direct Government payment commodities	9.5	12.2	22.5	33.7	16.5	3.8	1.9
Price supported only commodities	13.0	9.8	12.4	19.2	13.7	4.6	27.4
Nonsupported commodities	30.3	14.9	14.7	18.0	11.0	4.6	6.4
Government payments	4.6	9.0	18.9	33.5	19.3	5.8	8.9
Farm-related income	11.5	12.6	14.4	24.8	19.6	5.9	11.3
Cash expenses	23.1	12.9	15.2	22.2	13.2	4.9	8.6
Net cash income	24.7	15.4	17.8	20.8	12.5	3.9	4.9

Note: Farm operations may have several households sharing in the earnings of the business (for example, partners or shareholders in the farm corporation). The number of households per farm operation tends to increase as sales per farm increase.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1993 Farm Costs and Returns Survey, all versions.

Table 3-10.

Number of farms, by value of sales class, 1978-93

Year	\$1,000,000 or more	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$40,000 to \$99,999	\$20,000 to \$39,999	Less than \$20,000	All farms	Thousands		Percentage distribution	
									1978	1993	1978	1993
1978	NA	17	60	135	347	292	1,585	2,436	1978	1993	1978	1993
1979	NA	20	71	151	351	287	1,558	2,437	1979	1993	1979	1993
1980	NA	24	81	166	355	282	1,532	2,440	1980	1993	1980	1993
1981	NA	27	92	182	359	276	1,504	2,440	1981	1993	1981	1993
1982	NA	30	63	232	358	267	1,457	2,407	1982	1993	1982	1993
1983	NA	23	64	240	352	289	1,412	2,379	1983	1993	1983	1993
1984	NA	32	77	230	345	248	1,401	2,334	1984	1993	1984	1993
1985	NA	27	76	223	328	244	1,394	2,293	1985	1993	1985	1993
1986	NA	30	70	217	305	247	1,381	2,250	1986	1993	1986	1993
1987	10	19	59	212	316	235	1,361	2,213	1987	1993	1987	1993
1988	12	21	60	218	312	248	1,327	2,197	1988	1993	1988	1993
1989	13	26	67	206	315	265	1,278	2,171	1989	1993	1989	1993
1990	16	27	64	214	306	259	1,254	2,140	1990	1993	1990	1993
1991	14	32	79	244	349	260	1,127	2,105	1991	1993	1991	1993
1992	15	32	76	247	339	254	1,131	2,094	1992	1993	1992	1993
1993	17	35	81	258	313	254	1,105	2,065	1993	1993	1993	1993
1978	NA	0.7	2.5	5.6	14.2	12.0	65.1	100.0	1978	1993	1978	1993
1979	NA	0.8	2.9	6.2	14.4	11.8	63.9	100.0	1979	1993	1979	1993
1980	NA	1.0	3.3	6.8	14.5	11.6	62.8	100.0	1980	1993	1980	1993
1981	NA	1.1	3.8	7.4	14.7	11.3	61.7	100.0	1981	1993	1981	1993

Table 3-10 continued.

Year	Number of farms, by value of sales class, 1978-93										Less than \$20,000	All farms
	\$1,000,000 or more	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$40,000 to \$99,999	\$20,000 to \$39,999	Percentage distribution					
1982	NA	1.2	2.6	9.6	14.9	11.1	60.5	100.0				
1983	NA	0.9	2.7	10.1	14.8	12.2	59.3	100.0				
1984	NA	1.4	3.3	9.9	14.8	10.6	60.0	100.0				
1985	NA	1.2	3.3	9.7	14.3	10.7	60.8	100.0				
1986	NA	1.3	3.1	9.7	13.5	11.0	61.4	100.0				
1987	0.5	0.9	2.7	9.6	14.3	10.6	61.5	100.0				
1988	0.5	1.0	2.7	9.9	14.2	11.3	60.4	100.0				
1989	0.6	1.2	3.1	9.5	14.5	12.2	58.9	100.0				
1990	0.8	1.3	3.0	10.0	14.3	12.1	58.6	100.0				
1991	0.7	1.5	3.7	11.6	16.6	12.4	53.5	100.0				
1992	0.7	1.5	3.6	11.8	16.2	12.1	54.0	100.0				
1993	0.8	1.7	3.9	12.5	15.2	12.3	53.5	100.0				

NA = not available. ¹For 1978-93, data are for sales class \$500,000 or more. ²For 1978-81, data are for sales class \$200,000 to \$499,999.

³For 1978-81, data are for sales class \$100,000 to \$199,999.

Source: Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: National Financial Summary, 1993, ECIFS 13-1, December 1994, USDA, ERS.

Table 3-11.

Direct Government payments, by program, 1950-93¹

Year	Feed grains	Wheat	Rice	Cotton	Wool	Conservation ²	Miscellaneous ³	Total
1950	np	np	np	np	np	246	37	283
1951	np	np	np	np	np	246	40	286
1952	np	np	np	np	np	242	33	275
1953	np	np	np	np	np	181	32	213
1954	np	np	np	np	np	217	40	257
1955	np	np	np	np	np	188	41	229
1956	np	np	np	np	54	220	280	554
1957	np	np	np	np	53	230	732	1,015
1958	np	np	np	np	14	215	859	1,088
1959	np	np	np	np	82	233	367	682
1960	np	np	np	np	51	223	429	703
1961	772	42	np	np	56	236	387	1,493
1962	841	253	np	np	54	230	368	1,746
1963	843	215	np	np	37	231	370	1,696
1964	1,163	438	np	39	25	236	278	2,179
1965	1,391	525	np	70	18	224	235	2,463
1966	1,293	679	np	773	34	231	267	3,277
1967	865	731	np	932	29	237	284	3,078
1968	1,366	747	np	787	66	229	268	3,463
1969	1,643	858	np	828	61	204	199	3,793
1970	1,504	871	np	919	49	208	166	3,717
1971	1,054	878	np	822	69	173	149	3,145

Million dollars

Table 3-11 continued.
Direct Government payments, by program, 1950-93¹

Year	Feed grains	Wheat	Rice	Cotton	Wool	Conser- vation ²	Miscel- laneous ³	Total
1972	1,845	856	np	813	110	198	140	3,962
1973	1,142	474	np	718	65	72	136	2,607
1974	101	70	np	42	⁴	192	125	530
1975	279	77	np	138	13	193	107	807
1976	196	135	⁴	108	39	209	47	734
1977	187	887	130	89	5	328	192	1,818
1978	1,172	963	3	127	27	239	499	3,030
1979	494	114	59	185	33	197	294	1,376
1980	382	211	2	172	28	214	276	1,285
1981	243	625	2	222	35	201	605	1,933
1982	713	652	156	800	46	179	946	3,492
1983	1,346	864	278	662	84	188	5,874	9,296
1984	367	1,795	192	275	118	191	5,493	8,431
1985	2,861	1,950	577	1,106	98	189	924	7,705
1986	5,158	3,500	423	1,042	112	254	1,325	11,814
1987	8,490	2,931	475	1,204	144	1,531	1,972	16,747
1988	7,219	1,842	465	924	117	1,607	2,306	14,480
1989	3,141	603	671	1,184	81	1,771	3,436	10,887
1990	2,701	2,311	465	441	96	1,898	1,386	9,298
1991	2,649	2,166	550	407	154	1,858	431	8,215
1992	2,499	1,403	512	751	188	1,899	1,916	9,168
1993	4,844	1,909	650	1,226	173	1,967	2,633	13,402

np = no program. ¹Components may not add due to rounding. Includes both cash payments and payments-in-kind (PIK). ²Includes Great Plains and other conservation programs. ³Through 1970, total amounts are for Soil Bank program, which was discontinued in 1971. Starting with 1971, amounts include all other programs. ⁴Less than \$500,000.
Source: Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: National Financial Summary, 1993. ECIFS 13-1, December 1994, USDA, ERS.